

New Declaration of Interdependence

A Comprehensive Framework for Human Dignity and Democratic Governance

Date: March 24, 2026

Preamble

We, the People, in order to establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do hereby declare the inherent rights of all human beings, recognizing that these rights are universal, inalienable, and essential to the foundation of a free and just society.

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, and these rights shall be protected and upheld by our nation. The role of government is to safeguard—not grant—these rights. All branches and public institutions are obligated to uphold them for the benefit of all persons under their jurisdiction.

Article I: Recognition of Human Rights

Section 1. Inherent Dignity and Equality

1. Universal and Inalienable Rights

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. These rights are universal, indivisible, and interdependent, and must be recognized, respected, and protected by all levels of government, without exception.

2. Role of the State

The role of government is to safeguard—not grant—these rights. All branches and public institutions are obligated to uphold them for the benefit of all persons under their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Right to Life and Security

1. Protection of Life

All individuals are entitled to legal protection against arbitrary or unlawful harm or loss of life. The state shall safeguard this protection at all times.

2. Liberty and Security

Every person has the right to life, liberty, and security of person, including freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile, and the right to challenge detention before an independent tribunal.

3. Prohibition of Slavery and Servitude

Slavery, human trafficking, and all forms of forced or compulsory labor shall be strictly prohibited.

4. Protection from Torture

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment. This prohibition shall apply in all circumstances, including during emergencies or armed conflict.

Section 3. Legal Protections and Equality

1. Equality Before the Law

All individuals are equal before the law and entitled to its equal protection and benefit. Discrimination of any kind is prohibited.

2. Protected Grounds

No person shall face discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, color, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, language, religion or belief, political opinion, national or social origin, birth, disability, age, or any other status.

3. Due Process and Fair Trial

Everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, with the presumption of innocence, access to legal counsel, and the right to appeal.

4. Substantive Equality

Where needed, the state shall implement affirmative or remedial measures to redress historical and structural inequalities. Such actions shall not be deemed discriminatory.

Article II: Freedoms and Personal Liberties

Section 1. Freedom of Thought, Conscience, and Religion

1. Freedom of Belief

Every individual has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and belief. This includes the freedom to hold, adopt, retain, or change one's beliefs or worldview, and to practice their religion freely without interference.

2. Freedom of Practice

People may express their beliefs—individually or collectively, publicly or privately—through expression, teaching, observance, and practice, without interference.

3. Protection from Coercion

No person shall be compelled to adopt, change, or renounce a belief or participate in any religious or ideological group.

4. Institutional Rights

Faith-based and belief-oriented institutions have the right to operate freely, manage their internal affairs, and establish places of gathering and education, subject to laws protecting public safety and rights.

5. Limitations

These freedoms may only be limited by law where necessary in a democratic society to protect public order, health, safety, or the rights of others.

Section 2. Freedom of Expression and Assembly

1. Expression and Access to Information

Everyone has the right to seek, receive, and share information and ideas through any medium, including political, artistic, scientific, and commercial expression. The rights to free speech, peaceful assembly, and access to information shall be protected and respected.

2. Peaceful Assembly and Association

All individuals may peacefully assemble and associate, including forming unions, civic groups, and political parties.

3. Government Accountability

The public shall have access to government-held information necessary to ensure transparency, subject to narrow limitations for security and privacy.

4. Prohibition of Suppression and Retaliation

Censorship, prior restraint, and retaliation for lawful expression, protest, or whistleblowing are prohibited.

5. Legal Restrictions

Any limitations on expression or assembly must be legal, necessary, proportionate, and subject to remedy through independent review.

Section 3. Right to Privacy and Personal Autonomy

1. Protection of Privacy

Every individual has the right to personal privacy, including protection from unwarranted searches, seizures, surveillance, and any interference or intrusion into personal communications or data.

2. Personal Autonomy

Every person has the right to autonomy over their personal decisions, including matters of conscience, body, and identity, free from coercion or discrimination.

Article III: Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights

Section 1. Right to Work and Fair Conditions

1. Right to Work and Fair Wages

Every person has the right to work for fair wages, safe and healthy working conditions, protection from exploitation, and the right to organize and bargain collectively.

Section 2. Guiding Principles for Economic and Social Policy

The nation adopts the following principles to guide its economic and social policies:

1. Economic Fairness

The government shall enforce regulations to ensure fair competition, prevent monopolies, and protect consumers and workers through laws such as minimum wage, anti-trust, and

labor standards. Policies including industry subsidies and market regulations will be implemented to maintain economic stability and equity.

2. Balanced Public and Private Participation

Both public and private sectors shall jointly contribute to inclusive economic growth and social justice, with labor rights protected through regulations and social welfare programs. Public and private enterprises shall coexist, and corporate responsibility is essential to social equity.

3. Quality of Life as a Core Objective

The government shall provide or regulate essential services—such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure—to enhance societal well-being. Public policy and business practices must prioritize health, education, housing, environmental protection, and infrastructure as essential for human well-being. Businesses shall be required to consider their impacts on community health, the environment, and social stability, making societal well-being a core economic objective rather than solely profit.

4. Monetary Sovereignty and Fiscal Responsibility

As a sovereign issuer of its own currency, the nation recognizes that it can never “run out” of its currency and that the true constraints on public spending are real resources, productive capacity, and inflation, not arbitrary financial limits. Public spending shall therefore be guided by the availability of labor, technology, and materials, and by the goal of achieving and maintaining full employment with price stability, rather than by misleading analogies between the national budget and a household budget. Monetary and fiscal authorities shall coordinate to ensure that aggregate demand is sufficient to utilize idle resources and sustain full employment, while adjusting taxes, regulations, and public programs as needed to prevent demand from exceeding the economy’s productive capacity and generating harmful inflation. Deficits and surpluses shall be understood as policy outcomes that reflect the private sector’s desire to save and the external sector balance, not as moral failures; they shall be evaluated in terms of their real effects on employment, equality, ecological sustainability, and public well-being. The nation shall use its monetary sovereignty to fund essential public investment—in healthcare, education, infrastructure, climate resilience, and care work—subject to real resource and environmental limits, and shall deploy targeted taxes, credit regulation, and automatic stabilizers to manage inflation, curb harmful speculation, and reduce inequality.

Section 3. Social Support Across the Lifespan

The nation shall recognize and uphold the right of every individual to comprehensive social support, including:

1. Healthcare

Every person has the right to timely, affordable, and quality healthcare and health education throughout their life. Access to healthcare services shall be guaranteed at every stage of life, from birth through old age, ensuring physical, cognitive, and mental well-being. The state shall promote disease prevention and equitable healthcare services to eliminate barriers to care and shall ensure a comprehensive continuum of senior care, including access to safe, dignified independent living, assisted living, skilled nursing, rehabilitation, and memory care facilities as needed. Senior living services shall be regulated and supported to guarantee adequate staffing, person-centered care, protection from neglect and abuse, social and cultural inclusion, and affordability so that no older person is denied appropriate care or forced into unsafe conditions for economic reasons.

2. Housing

Every person has the right to safe, stable, and affordable housing. The government shall work to eliminate homelessness and housing insecurity, promote housing stability, and ensure that housing meets the needs of all individuals, regardless of socioeconomic status.

3. Family and Childcare Support

Recognizing the importance of family and early childhood development, families shall have access to affordable childcare services, parental leave, and family support programs. These measures shall promote healthy development, work-life balance, and economic security for families.

4. Lifelong Security

Social protections shall be provided throughout an individual's entire life, ensuring dignity, independence, and the opportunity for all to live healthy, secure, and fulfilling lives. To safeguard well-being in an economy transformed by automation and technological change, the state shall guarantee a baseline of material security through measures such

as a universal or guaranteed basic income, robust unemployment and transition supports, and adequate pensions so that no person is left without means of subsistence when work is unavailable or disrupted. Food security shall be ensured through living wages, targeted income supports, and public nutrition programs that guarantee reliable access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food for all individuals and families, with particular protections for children, seniors, and communities facing structural disadvantage.

Article IV: Governance and Participation

Section 1. Democratic Participation

1. Fundamental Right to Participate

All citizens have the right to participate in the political, economic, social, and cultural life of the nation, directly or through freely chosen representatives. Participation shall be active, equal, and meaningful, ensuring transparent, accountable, and inclusive governance.

2. Inclusive Representation

Governance systems shall ensure fair and equitable representation across all sectors of society, particularly for historically underrepresented or marginalized groups. Mechanisms shall be in place to promote gender equity, protect minority voices, and ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities.

3. Direct and Indirect Participation

Citizens shall have the right to engage in public life through voting, holding public office, civic consultation, petitioning, peaceful protest, and participation in community decision-making processes.

4. Protection of Civic Rights

No individual shall face retaliation, discrimination, or restriction for participating in lawful political activity. Whistleblowers, journalists, and civil society actors shall be protected in their roles as public watchdogs. To preserve the equal weight of every vote, electoral

systems shall prohibit and remedy gerrymandering and other forms of district manipulation that dilute representation and may adopt rank-choice or similarly inclusive voting methods that better reflect the will of the electorate. Undue influence over public policy by corporations, wealthy individuals, and organized interests shall be prevented through strict limits and transparency rules on lobbying and political spending, including foreign contributions and covert influence operations. Any tampering with voter registration, voting machines, ballot counting, or the certification of results, as well as intimidation at polling places or attempts to subvert lawful election outcomes, shall be treated as grave offenses against democratic self-government and subject to independent investigation, enforcement, and meaningful penalties.

Section 2. Access to Justice

1. Equal Access Without Discrimination

Everyone shall have equal access to justice and the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, regardless of race, gender, economic status, citizenship, language, disability, or other identity characteristics. Legal systems shall provide timely and affordable mechanisms to uphold and enforce individual and collective rights.

2. Judicial Independence and Impartiality

Courts shall be independent from the executive and legislative branches and insulated from corruption, external influence, or political pressure. Judicial appointments and procedures shall be based on merit, integrity, and adherence to constitutional principles.

3. Procedural Safeguards

Justice systems must guarantee due process, including public hearings, impartial decision-making, the presumption of innocence, legal representation, access to evidence, the right to appeal, and protection from arbitrary detention or punishment.

4. Transparency and Accountability

Legal proceedings shall be transparent and decisions publicly available, except where restricted for privacy or security reasons. Judicial performance and disciplinary processes shall be overseen by independent, publicly accountable bodies. These bodies shall have the authority to investigate complaints of bias, corruption, undue influence, or

misconduct; to conduct regular, transparent reviews of judicial performance; and to impose meaningful remedies, including public censure, suspension, or removal from office, subject to due process. Appointment, promotion, and discipline of judges shall follow clear, merit-based criteria and shall not be controlled by partisan or private interests, ensuring that no party before the courts can gain advantage through political pressure, financial power, or intimidation. Safeguards such as public asset and interest disclosures, recusal requirements in cases of conflict of interest, and whistleblower protections for court personnel shall be established to reinforce judicial impartiality, integrity, and public trust in the justice system

5. Accessible and Culturally Competent Justice

Justice services must be linguistically and culturally accessible to all. Interpretation, translation, and legal aid shall be provided where necessary to ensure meaningful participation in legal processes.

6. Alternative Dispute Resolution

Non-adversarial methods such as mediation, arbitration, and restorative justice may be employed when consistent with the values of fairness, voluntariness, and respect for fundamental rights.

Section 3. Democratic Governance Principles

In recognition of the foundational role of democratic governance in a just society, the following principles shall guide the administration of electoral and political processes:

A. Electoral Integrity and Public Trust

1. Secure, Accessible, and Verifiable Voting Systems

The government shall establish and maintain voting systems that are secure, accurate, accessible, and verifiable. Voting technologies and procedures must be regularly audited and open to independent review.

2. Independent Electoral Administration

Election authorities shall be independent, adequately resourced, and shielded from political interference, with safeguards to ensure impartiality, protect voter privacy, and

uphold public confidence. They shall be held to standards of transparency, fairness, and accountability.

3. Equitable Representation

Electoral district boundaries shall be drawn by nonpartisan, independent commissions using transparent, objective criteria to prevent gerrymandering and ensure equal representation of the electorate.

B. Ethical Governance and Political Accountability

1. Standards of Conduct

Public officials, elected representatives, and civil servants shall uphold principles of integrity, impartiality, and accountability. Ethical standards shall be codified, publicly available, and enforceable by independent oversight bodies.

2. Conflict of Interest Prohibition

Officials shall not use public office for personal gain or hold positions where private interests conflict with public duties. Disclosure of financial interests and recusal from decision-making are required where conflicts arise.

3. Post-Service Ethics

Regulations shall prohibit former public officials from engaging in lobbying or influencing government decisions on behalf of private entities for a defined period after leaving office to preserve the integrity of governance.

C. Transparency in Political Finance

1. Disclosure and Public Oversight

All sources of campaign financing, political contributions, and expenditures shall be disclosed publicly, promptly, and in sufficient detail to allow informed public oversight.

2. Fair and Equitable Participation

Campaign finance regulations shall promote equitable access to political competition, prevent undue influence by wealthy entities, and protect against corruption while ensuring transparency. Public financing mechanisms may be adopted to ensure broader democratic participation.

3. Limits and Enforcement

Spending limits, donation caps, and bans on foreign funding shall be enforced by an independent electoral oversight body with investigatory and sanctioning powers.

D. Civic Inclusion and Education

1. Universal and Non-Discriminatory Access to Voting

Voting rights shall be guaranteed for all eligible individuals without discrimination or undue burden. Barriers to participation, including those based on disability, incarceration, geographic location, or language, must be actively addressed and removed.

2. Civic Education and Engagement

Educational institutions, media, and public institutions shall promote civic education to foster understanding of democratic rights, responsibilities, and systems of governance. Civic education shall encourage critical thinking, active engagement, and informed participation in public life.

3. Responsive and Evolving Legal Frameworks

Governance laws and institutions shall be regularly reviewed through inclusive public consultation to ensure they reflect evolving societal needs while safeguarding fundamental rights and constitutional principles.

Article V: Commitment to Justice and Peace

Section 1. Justice at Home and Abroad

1. Universal Rights, Domestically and Internationally

The nation affirms that the rights and freedoms outlined in this declaration apply to all individuals, regardless of nationality, origin, or jurisdiction. These rights shall be upheld without discrimination within the national territory and actively promoted in the nation's conduct abroad, promoting peace, justice, and respect for human dignity worldwide.

Domestic and foreign policy alike shall reflect a commitment to the inherent dignity and equality of all people.

2. Global Peace and Cooperation

The government shall pursue international peace through diplomacy, multilateral engagement, and mutual respect among nations. It shall support conflict prevention efforts, disarmament initiatives, peacebuilding missions, and humanitarian aid programs. The state shall reject war as a tool of policy and work through international institutions to resolve disputes through dialogue, negotiation, and lawful mechanisms.

3. Leadership in Human Rights

The nation shall serve as a principled advocate for human rights, democratic values, and the rule of law in international forums. It shall engage with the United Nations and other multilateral bodies to advance protections for civil, political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights. This includes supporting the rights of indigenous peoples, stateless persons, refugees, and all marginalized or oppressed populations.

4. Compliance with International Law

The state shall ratify, uphold, and implement international treaties and agreements that advance justice, human dignity, and sustainable development. It shall respect customary international law and adhere to its obligations under binding instruments, including international humanitarian law, human rights law, environmental agreements, and conventions on disarmament and anti-corruption.

5. Peace through Justice

Lasting peace is inseparable from justice. The government shall address root causes of conflict, including systemic inequality, impunity, economic exploitation, and environmental degradation. It shall ensure accountability for human rights violations both within and outside its borders, support transitional justice processes where relevant, and promote reparations, reconciliation, and institutional reform as part of its peacebuilding responsibilities.

Section 2. Responsibility of Society

It is the duty of all citizens, institutions, and governments to respect, protect, and fulfill these rights, ensuring that justice prevails for all. This responsibility is not passive — it demands active engagement, continuous vigilance, and willingness to hold power to account.

Citizens bear the responsibility to participate in democratic life, to speak truthfully, to challenge injustice when they encounter it, and to stand in solidarity with those whose rights are violated. Civic participation — through voting, organizing, advocacy, and community service — is both a right and a duty of a free people.

Institutions — whether public agencies, private enterprises, civil society organizations, or educational bodies — must design their practices and policies to uphold the rights described in this declaration. They shall not hide behind legal technicalities or economic interests to avoid their obligations to human dignity.

Government at all levels — federal, state, and local — bears the highest duty of all: to translate the commitments of this declaration into enforceable law, funded programs, and accountable governance. Government must actively dismantle barriers to the exercise of rights, not merely refrain from violating them. A government that allows rights to exist in words but not in practice fails its fundamental obligation.

No society fully realizes these ideals at once. The commitment is to continuous progress — to honest assessment of where we fall short, to democratic deliberation about how to do better, and to the shared understanding that every person's dignity matters equally. This declaration is a living commitment, not a finished achievement.
